

ship: *Tenacious* (T-AGOS 17); sale, \$7.7 million.

To the Government of Portugal: One *Stalwart* class ocean surveillance ship: *Audacious* (T-AGOS 11); grant, \$13.7 million.

To Taiwan (the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States): Three *Knox* class frigates: *Aylwin* (FF 1081), *Pharris* (FF 1094), and *Valdez* (FF 1096); sale, \$8.2 million. One *Newport* class tank landing ship: *Newport* (LST 1179); lease, no rent lease.

To the Government of Thailand: One *Knox* class frigate: *Ouellet* (FF 1077); sale, \$2.7 million.

According to the Department of Defense, the Chief of Naval Operations has certified that these naval vessels are not essential to the defense of the United States.

As detailed above, the United States plans to transfer eight naval vessels by sale pursuant to section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act; one of the vessels will be transferred as a lease pursuant to chapter 6 of the Arms Export Control Act; and one of the vessels will be transferred as a grant pursuant to section 519 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The United States will incur no costs for the transfer of the naval vessels under this legislation. The foreign recipients will be responsible for all costs associated with the transfer of the vessels, including maintenance, repairs, training, and fleet turnover costs. Any expenses incurred in connection with the transfers will be charged to the foreign recipients.

Through the sale of these naval vessels, this legislation generates \$71.7 million in revenue for the U.S. Treasury. In addition, through repair and reactivation work, service contracts, ammunition sales, and savings generated from avoidance of storage/deactivation costs, the Navy estimates this legislation generates an additional \$525 million in revenue for the U.S. Treasury and private U.S. firms.

Accordingly, I commend this bill to the Members of the House and ask for their support for its final step in the legislative process prior to sending it to the President.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I want to join the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on International Relations in expressing appreciation to Senators HELMS and PELL and SARBANES for their work in moving this bill forward.

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I also want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], for his outstanding leadership on this bill. It is a good bill. It makes improvements in the current law, as the chairman has said. It is supported by the administration. It is a bipartisan bill.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by congratulating Chairman GILMAN for

the hard work he and his staff have done in reforming the defense and security assistance provisions incorporated in H.R. 3121.

H.R. 3121 represents a commonsense approach to advancing our foreign policy goals of promoting global stability, ensuring the security of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies around the world, and encouraging democracy.

However, the bill achieves these goals while effectively reducing the amount of excess defense articles that will be transferred to our allies on a grant or no-cost lease basis.

We need to use the grant and no-cost lease options sparingly so that these programs recover as much money for the taxpayers as possible.

H.R. 3121 will force the Defense Department to drastically reduce the number of no-cost leases and grants that are used to transfer excess defense articles to our allies.

The bill creates a national security interest determination that the President will have to invoke in order to provide a no-cost lease for excess defense articles.

H.R. 3121 also requires the Pentagon to evaluate whether excess defense articles should be transferred on a grant basis or on a sales basis, depending upon what the potential proceeds would be from a sale, what the likelihood of selling a defense article would be, and what the foreign policy benefits of a transfer would be?

This is a good bill and I am glad that this body has adopted it.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Wednesday, July 10, 1996.

ARMORED CAR INDUSTRY RECIPROCITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill,

H.R. 3431, to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3431

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Improvement Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF STATE RECIPROCITY OF WEAPONS LICENSES ISSUED TO ARMORED CAR COMPANY CREW MEMBERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 (15 U.S.C. 5902(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—If an armored car crew member employed by an armored car company—

"(1) has in effect a license issued by the appropriate State agency (in the State in which such member is primarily employed by such company) to carry a weapon while acting in the services of such company in that State, and such State agency meets the minimum requirements under subsection (b); and

"(2) has met all other applicable requirements to act as an armored car crew member in the State in which such member is primarily employed by such company;

then such crew member shall be entitled to lawfully carry any weapon to which such license relates and function as an armored car crew member in any State while such member is acting in the service of such company."

(b) MINIMUM STATE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 3(b) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5902(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) MINIMUM STATE REQUIREMENTS.—A State agency meets the minimum State requirements of this subsection if—

"(1) in issuing an initial weapons license to an armored car crew member described in subsection (a), the agency determines to its satisfaction that—

"(A) the crew member has received classroom and range training in weapons safety and marksmanship during the current year; and

"(B) the receipt or possession of a weapon by the crew member would not violate Federal law, determined on the basis of a criminal record background check conducted during the current year; and

"(2) in issuing a renewal of a weapons license to an armored car crew member described in subsection (a), the agency determines to its satisfaction that—

"(A) the crew member has received continuing training in weapons safety and marksmanship from a qualified instructor for each weapon that the crew member is licensed to carry; and

"(B) the receipt or possession of a weapon by the crew member would not violate Federal law, as determined by the agency."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 2 shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OXLEY] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MANTON] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OXLEY].

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.